

12,000 APPLAUD JOHNSON'S ATTACK ON WORLD LEAGUE

Crowd as Large as That
Which Heard Wilson Week
Earlier Attends Califor-
nian's Address at Coliseum.

CHEERING KEPT UP
FIFTEEN MINUTES

Demonstration Maintained
by Leaders Whenever It
Threatened to Stop—G. O.
P. Officeholders Attend.

Senator Johnson's Speech.
The text of Senator Johnson's
speech will be found on Page 4.

Before an audience approximating 12,000, and at least as large as the one which heard President Wilson a week ago, United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Republican, of California, at the Coliseum last night attacked the league of nations idea in a rapid-fire address lasting one hour and 40 minutes.

The Republican City Committee had made a special effort to insure a large attendance. On the stage were nearly all the Republican officeholders of St. Louis, including Circuit Court Judges and Aldermen, and in the audience were hundreds of city employees, many accompanied by their families. There are 7000 city employees.

Virtually all the arrangements for the meeting were in the hands of Republicans, the lead being taken by Mayor Kiel, Director of Public Welfare School, who is chairman of the Republican City Committee and Edward W. Foristel, attorney for City Collector Koeln. They selected the reception committee and designated who should be invited to the Johnson breakfast at the St. Louis Club.

No One Turned Away.
One marked difference between the attendance at the Wilson and the Johnson meeting was that at the Wilson meeting it was necessary to keep the doors open only 20 minutes to fill the hall and when they were closed thousands were turned away. Last night the doors were opened at 6:30 o'clock and they were never closed. There was room for all who wanted to hear Senator Johnson and no one was turned away.

Another difference was that when the Wilson audience cheered for five minutes upon the President's appearance no effort was made to keep the cheering going. Last night every device known to expert inciters of applause was used, with the result that the cheering for Senator Johnson continued for 15 minutes after his appearance on the stage at 8 o'clock.

Keep Demonstration Going.
Head and front of the crowd were "Count" Henry Hoffmann, formerly bartender at McGuffey's Cafe, whose son is a clerk in Mayor Kiel's office. Hoffmann with a bunch of flags in each hand acted as cheer leader, jumping up and down at the front of the platform, prancing across the stage in George C. Conahan style and clamorously calling for more applause when the fervor of the crowd seemed about to abate. City officials, including Mayor Kiel and Schnoll, openly showed their pleasure at the demonstration and thereby encouraged it.

Foristel, holding a watch, stood a few feet behind Hoffmann, who occasionally would run over to him, look at the watch and then rush back to his station and call for more cheers. Everybody Has Chance to See Him.

Johnson's entrance was so planned by the committee that instead of reaching the stage by the shortest route he was compelled to walk the entire length of the platform, and in front of the platform to which he ascended by the north stairway after everyone had had a chance to see him.

There was no indication that the Democrats, mostly members of the Friends of Irish Freedom were included in any applause arrangements, though they joined it at times. After the meeting there were expressions of disappointment that Senator Johnson did not refer in his speech to the Irish cause.

At one time when the enthusiasm seemed to lag Mayor Kiel walked toward the speaking stand. This brought a renewed outburst of cheering from the city employees in the audience. Then the Mayor walked back to the Senator's side without saying anything. His moment in the spotlight had kept the demonstration going.

Besides the Republican officeholders and politicians on the stage and in the audience there also were many Democrats, principally members of the League for the Preservation of American Independence and of the Friends of Irish Freedom.

Senator Johnson was introduced by Dr. John H. Simon, Democrat, once a candidate for Mayor of St. Louis.

Johnson has a remarkable flow of language and vigor of delivery that recalls Roosevelt at his best. His oratorical power cannot be questioned. He aroused enthusiasm at the start by referring to the meeting as one of the most remarkable he has ever seen and as showing that "the city's heart beats in unison with the hearts of the American people."

While disclaiming any intent to make a direct attack on President

Laclede, Mo., Boy Welcomed Officially at Washington

Next to Vice President, Folk From Home State
Have Leading Part in Greeting
Pershing.

By the Washington Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A native Missourian arrived in Washington yesterday from a famous victory abroad and the National Capital gave him acclaim.

Next to Vice-President Marshall, the demand for the posthumous Laclede, Mo., on behalf of the people of the United States, Missourians had pride of place in the cheering, flag and hat-waving company that pressed about the General in the Union Station concourse on his arrival from New York.

The Vice-President gave formal expression of the nation's thanks to General Pershing, who happens to have been born in Missouri, welcomed the commander of the A. E. F., to the District of Columbia, and the Missouri members of the delegation in Congress, telling him how glad the Missouri folk were to have him back.

A wonderfully boyish smile lighted his face as he returned, with a real Missouri handshake, the greetings of Representative W. W. Rucker, in whose district he was born, Champ Clark and the others from his home state.

Pershing got a pulse-stirring reception there in the concourse. In its pageantry of American and state flags raised high in his honor; of flowers thrown in his path by cheering young girls, all the picturesque details of a moving and colorful scene, it was such a welcome as a conquering hero of old might have been proud to receive.

But it was with a democratic welcome; there was nothing of sycophancy in it, but only the warm thanks of citizens of a free republic to a fellow citizen returning from a far land.

Replying to the Vice-President's address of welcome, Gen. Pershing Wilson he called forth applause several times with carefully worded assertions which in effect impeached the President's memory, as when he said the President's memory fails him when it comes to stating facts without making an error in the statement.

As in his Chicago and Indianapolis speeches he referred to the President's characterization of opposition Senators as "contemptible quitters" and then in a series of rounded and high-sounding periods he recounted various things which he said the President had promised in advance of which he said had not been done. Last night the doors were opened at 6:30 o'clock and they were never closed. There was room for all who wanted to hear Senator Johnson and no one was turned away.

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By the Associated Press.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—Delegates from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and as far south as Denison, Tex., will greet Senator John-

RAIDS ON HOMES OF THE SINN FEINNERS ARE CONTINUING

Continued From Page One.

member of Parliament belonging to the Sinn Feinn who disobeys the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant will be liable to prosecution under this act.

The proclamation indicates an intention on the part of the Government to return to jail most of the men imprisoned in May, 1918, under suspicion of connection with German plots, who were released by Viscount French after the signing of the armistice.

Loan Advertised in Papers.
Before the censorship was abolished references to the "sinn feinn" were prohibited, but recently they have been appearing freely in the newspapers. Today the Cork Examiner printed a full page advertisement for a loan of £100,000.

The view held here is that the British Government now intends to treat the entire Irish republican movement as seditious, as being aimed at the overthrow of the king and the restoration of the British monarchy.

In an interview last night Gen. Pershing said that he wanted to get away from Washington as soon as possible after Sept. 15, when a joint session of Congress will be held in his honor, and go back to Laclede for a visit. He had not been there, he said, since 1904, when he was a captain in the army.

He hoped that the people of his home town would let him forget that he was a soldier, and would receive him simply as one who had grown to boyhood there in Linn County, and had come back home. The General did not know whether he would stop at any city on his way to Laclede.

Would Like to Be Free.
The General was asked what he wished to do when he got to Laclede. He hesitated a moment, then: "I would like," he said, "to have everybody forget that I was ever anything but a Missouri boy. I would like to be as free as I was then."

Gen. Pershing has not had a day off duty since six months before he and American troops entered Mexico in chase of Villa, so a long leave of absence and a chance to get out of uniform and be a plain American citizen for a while seems likely, should he have the opportunity.

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166 POSTAL EMPLOYEES SIGN STATEMENT DEFENDING SELPH.

Deprecate Publication of Assertions
by Witnesses Before House Com-
mittee of "Reign of Terror"

A statement deprecating the publication in the Post-Dispatch of an account of sworn testimony before the committee on postal expenditures in Washington this week, that Postmaster Selph had instituted a "reign of terror" among employees of the postoffice here, has been sent to St. Louis newspapers.

It was signed by 166 employees. There are approximately 290 employees in the postoffice here. The statement declares that recently in the postal and carriers unions a radical element has appeared which has submitted arbitrary demands and which has been insubordinate upon refusal of their demands. Their insubordination has resulted in their dismissal, the statement declares, and more employees have been striving to discredit the postal administration. The "reign of terror" is called "silly, ridiculous and false," and existing only in the imagination of those who have been lawbreakers.

Letters from two of the 166 employees who signed the statement in the Post-Dispatch, one came to the Post-Dispatch, the other to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "Clerks were asked if they desired to sign the statement," the letter declares, "but when they asked permission to read the statement they were refused."

The statement also said that the remark that it would take two days to get around to everyone if each read it. "It's all right, I signed it and Mr. So-and-so signed it," we were told.

Proclamation First Act Against Par-
liament Since Formation
In January.

The Irish Parliament or "Dail Eireann" was formed in Dublin on Jan. 21 by 25 members of the Sinn Feinn party who had been elected to the British House of Commons and who, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the society, refused to go to Westminster to take their seats.

meeting the "Dail Eireann" adopted a declaration of independence for Ireland and demanded the evacuation of the island by the British garrisons.

The British Government at first determined to adopt the policy of ignoring the "Parliament" and the action taken in suppressing it today is the first official action taken in this respect.

The original proclamation issued in Dublin Wednesday, called for the suppression of the Sinn Feinn organization, the Gaelic League, the Irish Volunteers and the Cumann na Man Society in the city and county of Cork. It declared also that the first section of the criminal law provision act of 1887 should be applied to the counties of Cork, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary and Dublin.

Arthur J. Balfour, at present British Foreign Secretary, took up the case of the Sinn Feinn in the House of Commons on Wednesday. He said that the Sinn Feinn was a "dangerous and seditious organization" and that it was necessary to take steps to suppress it.

Body of Negro Found in
Lot, with 7 Knife Wounds

Auto Tire Prints Nearby; Wife Says
Dining Car Conductor Left
Home With \$109.

The body of a negro dining car porter, 2215 Lavoisier avenue, was found in a vacant lot adjoining 3320 Pine street at 5 a. m. today. There were seven knife wounds on the neck, face and hands, the nose was broken, and the skull fractured.

The imprint of automobile tires near the body, and ash stains on the clothing, caused the police to believe that the body was taken there in an automobile, and an attempt was made to throw it into an ashpit, beside which it was lying. There were no evidences of a struggle in the lot.

Mrs. Ida Murdock, who was out in an automobile, and an attempt was made to throw it into an ashpit, beside which it was lying. There were no evidences of a struggle in the lot.

As a feature of the victory parade here Wednesday, in which Gen. Pershing will lead the first division and receive the formal greeting of the capital, the War Department announced today that five flights of airplanes and an observation balloon will take the air when the general procession starts and conduct maneuvers over the line of march.

The flights will be made from the Municipal Field, Moline, Langley Field and Bolling Field. All types of machines will be used and will be handled in the same manner as used overseas.

YOUR DRUGGIST will receive your Want Ads for the Post-Dispatch at the same rates charged at the main office. Try him. He sells other things than medicine. Look around.

NEW POST OF HARRY M. ADAMS

Harry M. Adams, of the Buckingham Hotel, traffic assistant to Regional Director of Railroads B. F. Bursh, and former vice president of the Missouri Pacific, was elected vice president of the Union Pacific yesterday. It was announced last night at Omaha.

E. L. Winchell, who formerly was here with the Frisco, has been vice president of the Union Pacific, but recently was made Regional Director of Southern lines, with headquarters at Atlanta.

Adams has had a wide experience. He has held executive positions with the Western Pacific, Northern Pacific and other lines.

DON'T THINK OF 1920 IN THINKING OF THE LEAGUE, SAYS WILSON IN SPOKANE

Element of Bitterness in Controversy, President
Says, and Then Declares Many Repub-
licans Favor Covenant.

By the Associated Press.
SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 13.—Replying here yesterday to objections that Great Britain would have a preponderance of voting power in the league of nations assembly, President Wilson said any possible danger on that score was removed by the fact that decisions must be unanimous.

The speech here was in the armory, where every seat was taken. The league of nations assembly, the President declared, was "largely a debating body," and seldom would act on important questions, and when it did the United States with its one vote would have an "absolute veto" under the rule requiring a unanimous vote.

There was only one case in which the assembly could decide an important question, he said, and that when such a question was unanimously referred to it by the council. The President added, so that in either council or assembly the one vote of the United States would constitute a veto power.

The unanimous rule, added the President, seemed to him the only weakness of the league, but it was a weakness in the direction of throwing a sure guard around national sovereignty.

Mr. Wilson also discussed at length proposed reservations to the treaty and asked for its unqualified acceptance. He asked the Republicans present not to think of an 1920 when thinking of the redemption of the world, adding that he himself did not for a moment do so.

Acceptance of the treaty must be unqualified, he said. President Wilson declared here yesterday, if it is not done promptly the spirit of unrest throughout the world. Any change which would make the ratification conditional, he said, would reopen the negotiations and prolong doubt and uncertainty.

Interpretations to Document.
Mr. Wilson said he saw no moral objections to interpreting the meaning of the document, but added that such a step would be merely to say that the United States understands the treaty to mean what it says.

The President was repeatedly cheered. On his way to the armory he had ridden through a riot of cheering and flag waving. The crowds in the downtown section surged far out beyond the curb.

The President asked the crowd at the armory whether they did not think some insurance against war was better than none, and there were cries of "Yes, yes," followed by cheers.

Not one of the qualifications suggested to the league of nations covenant was mentioned, declared the President. Under the withdrawal clause, he asserted, the nation itself would judge whether it had performed its international obligations.

That was a matter, he said, which never could or would be left to the judgment of any other nation. In effect, Mr. Wilson declared, the language of the covenant made the right of withdrawal unconditional. He asserted that as an American he was sure the United States would never fail to fulfill its obligations.

Taking up the proposed reservation to article 19, the President said the vote of the United States would be required to insure any decision of the league covenant.

"Yet I hear gentlemen say," he said, "that this is a violation of our sovereignty. This extends our sovereignty to saying whether other nations shall go to war or not."

Bitterness in Controversy.
Dismissing to some extent an element of bitterness in the league controversy, the President said some people seemed to think that a "man named Wilson" had originated the league. Adding that he had wished the league had been done so, the President asserted that on the contrary the idea had grown out of years of discussion, largely on the part of the Republican statesmen.

Many men had said to him, continued the President: "I am a Republican, but I am in favor of the league of nations."

Continuing, that the Republican party always prided itself in being a party of construction, Mr. Wilson said if he were a Republican he would say, "I am a Republican, and I am in favor of the league of nations."

It had been proposed at Paris, said the President, that the covenant provide that the members should automatically be at war with a covenant breaker.

But, he added, that he had opposed the suggestion because it would take away from Congress the power to declare war.

"I fought that fight," said Mr. Wilson, while the crowd cheered, "and I won it. They don't have to fight it over again."

Going on to the proposed Monroe Doctrine resolution, the President said that he wished to define the doctrine as clearly as possible. "That is the most extraordinary sentence in the document," he continued, "because up to that time there wasn't a word of it. It was a world that was willing to admit the validity of the Monroe Doctrine."

It was "absolutely irrational," said Mr. Wilson, to ask for anything more.

Domestic questions, too, the President said, were fully reserved to national discussion. The only way to make it clearer, he said, was to list those questions, adding:

"The danger of making a list is that the mention of the things you mention constitutes the exclusion of the things you don't mention."

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MAN, 83, INJURED BY AUTOMOBILE

Skull and Ribs Fractured, but He
Refuses to Prosecute.

William Marshall, 83 years old, of 3209 Morgan road, suffered a fractured skull and ribs and internal injuries at 9 p. m. yesterday when struck by an automobile driven by James J. O'Toole, a private watchman, of 6433 Old avenue, as Marshall crossed Morgan road 100 feet from Wyoming street. Marshall refused to prosecute O'Toole.

The 101-year-old man, who lives at 1300 Chestnut street, at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets at 10 p. m. suffering a fractured leg and ribs and internal injuries.

Hearing on Car Company's Petition.
DAYTON, Ill., Sept. 13.—Judge William H. Miller, of the United States District Court this afternoon heard arguments for and against an injunction asked for by the East St. Louis Subway Railway, which seeks to enjoin the Illinois Public Utilities Commission from interfering with the increasing of rates.

It was announced that the case was set for a hearing on September 15. The case was set for a hearing on September 15. The case was set for a hearing on September 15.

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...her own tariff laws...
...thing that seems to me...
...the league is that...
...vote will sometimes be...
...to get. And the danger...
...that they will originate...
...we do not like, but they...
...critical occasion, they...
...nothing.
...the verdict with you, and...
...allow justice, my Republi-
...citizens, that you will not...
...selves for one moment, as...
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...ment knows my conscience,
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...ent point is to disassociate...
...of nations from the pres-
...I did not originate it;
...handiwork; it was origi-
...of the consciences and...
...men who wanted justice...
...for generations. Any one...
...it is just what my rela-
...to be to every public ques-
...relationship which a man...
...fellow citizens when he...
...represents their thought and...
...stances. That is what I...
...be my part in the league...
...I admit the distinguished...
...the Republican party. I...
...I have done the most...
...thinking in the world, and...
...which, God helping it,
...nd save the world."

DRUGGIST will receive...
...Ads for the Post-Dis-
...the same rates charged at...
...office. Try him. He sells...
...than medicine. Look

INJURED BY AUTOMOBILE
Ribs Fractured, but He...
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...anor road, suffered...
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...9 p. m. yesterday when...
...an automobile driven by...
...O'Toole, a private watch-
...432 Odell avenue, an Mar-
...Morganford road 100...
...Wyoming street. Marshall...
...prosecute O'Toole.
...ious, 27, 202 North Thir-
...et, was struck by an au-
...toven by Charles Beecher,
...nut street, at Thirteenth...
...street at 10 p. m. suf-
...fractured leg and ribs and...
...injuries.

In Car Company's Petition.
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...afternoon heard argu-
...and against an injunction...
...by the East St. Louis Sub-
...llway, which seeks to en-
...Public Utilities Com-
...interfering with the...
...of rates.

Now
immedi-
the largest
d largest
5.7
30

172
Cols.

...again broke its...
...record—exceeding...
...a, with a Total Paid

...pending day of 1918...
...Democrat, Republic...
...advertising.

...rs were responsible...
...St. Louis' "One Big...
...tically as much in...
...in the Globe-Demo-
...ur added together.

...tising:
.....109 Cols.
.....114 Cols.
.....33 Cols.
.....33 Cols.
.....33 Cols.

...Dispatch do not in-
...for lack of space.

Features
Everything."

NOT ALL TEACHERS
SATISFIED WITH
\$100 BONUS PLAN

Grade Instructors, However,
Put Off Until After Nov.
11 Question of Affiliating
With A. F. L.

HISSES AT MEETING
FOR CONSERVATIVES

Organization Said to Have
900 Members, Growth of
300 in Last Week—Gath-
ering at Central High.

Several hundred members of the Grade School Teachers' Association, at a lively meeting at Central High School yesterday afternoon, decided to postpone consideration of a proposal to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor until after the special election Nov. 11, when a vote will be taken on a proposed increase in the school tax rate.

"We have only two choices if we don't get what we want from the Board of Education after the election," said Miss Rosa Hesse of 4903 Washington boulevard, president of the organization and chairman of the meeting. "We have the choice of 'sitting pretty' as one member of the board would say, or we may join the American Federation of Labor. The question should await the results of the election before being decided."

Hisses for Conservatives.
The meeting was featured by frequent jeering and hissing directed against a few conservatives who cautioned against any action that in their opinion would antagonize the Board of Education. The outburst of the radical element, which apparently predominated, was most pronounced when Miss Sophia J. McElwaine of the Crow School advised the teachers not to express their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the \$100 a year increase voted by the board Thursday night.

Miss McElwaine's remarks were roundly rebuffed by a sudden flow of conversation throughout the auditorium. The teachers finally, by a rising vote, decided to inform the Board of Education of their dissatisfaction with the increase.

900 Members Reported.
It was pointed out that the increase amounted to about \$10 a month for each teacher, whereas the average salary was \$12 a month. The teachers, whose salaries now range from \$550 to \$1550 a year, had requested an increase of \$3 1-2 per cent.

Announcement was made at the meeting that the membership of the Association had now reached 900. This is an increase of more than 300 in the last two weeks and it was attributed by Miss Hesse to the formation of an organization of grade school principals in the last week.

"If inflation is the sincerest flattery," she said, "then the principals have indeed flattered us. Their action has assured us a membership of over 1000."

Aims of Organization.
In opening the meeting Miss Hesse said that the association's plans for the coming school year included formation with all the teachers' organizations of Missouri and later with organizations in other states for the purpose of working out a system of standardized wages and teaching. In this way an exchange of grade teachers, similar to the exchange of college professors, might be brought about.

It is also proposed, she asserted, to start a movement to bring about the adoption of legislation that would permit the Board of Education to pension teachers who have rendered long service. She also recommended that the board provide courses in citizenship and parliamentary law for teachers.

Details for Special Tax Election
Preliminary details for the special school tax election to be held Nov. 11 were agreed upon today by the Board of Election Commissioners and the Board of Education. The proposal to postpone the election two weeks in order to provide more time in which to prepare was rejected.

The election will determine whether the school taxes will be increased from 50 cents to 75 cents on each \$100 valuation. A special registration will be held on Sept. 25 in the 500 precincts of the city. Public announcement of the location of the voting places will be through the newspapers on Sept. 19 and 20.

Because of the limited time at the disposal of the election board a large force of extra workers will have to be employed to prepare a list of about 1000 judges and clerks and to locate the various polling places.

Avoid the Saturday Night Rush
By leaving your SUNDAY "want" with your DRUGGIST during the afternoon—and get better service. He will appreciate this co-operation.

Girl Loses Part of Hand in Machine.
Emma Smith, 16 years old, of 112 West Moreau street, is in a serious condition at Alexian Brothers' hospital as the result of amputation of part of her right hand in a machine at the plant of the Best-City Manufacturing Co., 617 Tesson street, at 3 p. m. yesterday.

THE ONLY ONE WAY to be sure of a girl—if you want your girl's future—get a diamond ring engraved with the name of the girl you love. It's a sure way to keep her from being tempted by other boys. Write to us for a free catalog. J. W. & Co., 25 E. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Ludendorff Describes His Plans
For the Great German Offensive
In the Spring of Last Year

BY GEN. ERIC VON LUDENDORFF.

I CONSIDERED it necessary to take advantage of such success as we might obtain in order to strengthen the enemy's inclination to peace by means of propaganda. Col. von Haefen had drawn up a memoir on the subject, which I sent to the Imperial Chancellor, and apparently passed it to the Foreign Office. Nothing of importance was done.

The Imperial Chancellor was perfectly acquainted with our intention of attacking in the west. It was the reason why we insisted on the diplomatic negotiations in the east being accelerated, and why we had decided to announce the armistice with Russia. I knew the enormous importance we attached to this offensive. Further, I had him informed of the date it was to begin.

Germany could only make the enemy inclined to peace by fighting. It was first of all necessary to shake the enemy by military victory. Before that was done peace was not to be thought of. All the world, including the Entente, knew we were going to attack in the west. Clemenceau declared himself decisively, I think on March 6, in favor of continuing the war, in spite of events in the east, and in spite of our military successes. Up till now the enemy had invariably rejected a peace by understanding.

Should we, if the actual situation, have offered him Alsace-Lorraine, parts of the province of Posen and an indemnity?—Gen. Ludendorff.

combination with the extreme left wing of the Second. The strength was adapted to their tasks.

For the decisive operation the Seventeenth and Second Armies were to remain under the order of the Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. The Eighteenth Army joined that of the German Crown Prince.

Remembering the November campaign in Poland in 1914 (when the Austrian command brought on defeat by insisting on a far-reaching influence on the course of the battle. That was difficult if it was being conducted by one group only; every intervention was only apt to become more interference from above. It was desirable to make the fullest possible use of the resources of the group of the German Crown Prince, and this was facilitated by the organization adopted.

Moreover, it was a personal satisfaction to the Field Marshal and myself, since the strategic situation was only too apt to become more interference from above. It was desirable to make the fullest possible use of the resources of the group of the German Crown Prince, and this was facilitated by the organization adopted.

The enemy was in great strength about Ypres and Arras. In front of the Ailette position and further to the east, as far as Verdun; the weakest part was on both sides of St. Quentin; north of that to the enemy's front, the French were in a very strong position since the battles of Cambrai.

In the north the ground was difficult. The condition of the Lys valley, west of Lille, across which the main force of the attack would pass, depended to an extraordinary degree upon the season and the weather; before the middle of April its passability away from the front was doubtful. That was a late, in view of the Americans.

In the center the ground itself caused no difficulties, but further progress would be hampered by the crater-areas of the Somme battle.

The attack at Verdun would lead into very hilly country. These two attacks could take place at any time of year.

Tactical conditions, therefore, favored the center sector; here the attack would strike the enemy's weakest point, the ground offered no difficulties, and it was feasible at all seasons.

Want to Cut Off British.
Strategically the northern attack had the advantage of a great, though limited, objective. It might enable us to shorten our front if we succeeded in capturing Calais and Boulogne. The attack on Verdun might also lead to an improvement in our front, though more of a tactical nature. The center attack seemed to have no definite limit. This could be remedied by directing the main effort on the area between Arras and Peronne, towards the coast. If this blow succeeded the strategic situation would be enormously improved, as we should cut the bulk of the English army from the French; and crowd it up with its back to the sea.

I favored the center attack; but I was influenced by the time factor and by tactical considerations, first among them being the weakness of the enemy. Whether this weakness would continue I could not know.

Tactics had to be considered before purely strategic objects; which it is futile to pursue unless the strategic plan which ignores the tactical factor is foredoomed to failure. Of this the Entente's attacks during the first three years of war afford numerous examples.

After determining the divisions and other forces available for the attack, it was decided to strike between Croisilles, southeast of Arras, and Meuvres, to the east of the Cambrai re-entrant (the strong position held by the British from which they might make a counter-attack) between Villers-Guislain and the Ailette, which was to be supported on its left by a subsidiary attack from La Fere.

Insisted on Having Control.
The Seventeenth Army, therefore, had to make the attack on the Croisilles-Moeuvres, the Second and Eighteenth that between Villers-Guislain and La Fere. In this operation the Seventeenth and Second were to take the attack off each other in turn, and with their inner wings cut off the enemy holding the Cambrai re-entrant, afterwards pushing through between Croisilles and Peronne. This advance was to be protected on the south flank by the Eighteenth Army, in

boundary between the Second and the Eighteenth armies. The preparations were carried out as intended. Work was carried on everywhere, with confidence and without losing sight of the object. All arrangements fitted in the clock-work. It was certain that the armies would be ready for battle on the day.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

2 MARINES OF SAME
NAME ARE CONFUSED

Mother of St. Louis John R. Williams of 6th Regiment, Missing, Kept in Suspense.

A news dispatch from Washington today stating that of the 25,903 American soldiers at one time recorded as missing, all but one have been accounted for, that one being Corporal John Robert Williams of 2512 North Fourteenth street, reveals how the heart of a St. Louis mother has been for months held in suspense because there were two men named John R. Williams in the famous Sixth Regiment of Marines. One was Corporal John Robert Williams, whose mother is Mrs. Emma Williams of the Fourteenth street address. The other was Sergeant John R. Williams, who is not a St. Louisan. The confusion of the two men, because of their identity of name, has caused Mrs. Roberts to believe that her son was dead, and she has since refrained from making any further inquiries.

Error in Casualty List.
On Feb. 14 last the error concerning the two men was reflected in the casualty list of that day. Sergeant John R. Williams of the Marine Corps was named as having been severely wounded, but the mistake was made of giving his address as 2512 North Fourteenth street, St. Louis. Mrs. Williams naturally supposed that either her son had been promoted, or that a blunder had been made in stating his rank. When no further word came, Mrs. Williams appealed to Congress, Mrs. Williams of St. Louis, who sent numerous cablegrams abroad. He participated in the battle of Chateau Thierry, and that, according to muster roll of his company, he was wounded in action at Belleau Wood on July 19. This has so far proved to be the last authentic entry concerning the St. Louisian in existence. Finally Congressman Igoe was informed by cable that John R. Williams of the Sixth Regiment of Marines had returned to the United States on the U. S. S. Great North. This was a consoling news for Mrs. Williams, whose happiness was unbounded a few days later when Igoe, having telegraphed to every army hospital along the coast, discovered that John R. Williams of the Sixth Marines was at Pelham Bay, N. Y., recovering from a wound in the hip.

Various Conflicting Reports.
She was suddenly plunged into grief once more by Igoe's discovery that the John R. Williams at Pelham Bay was not the Corporal, but the Sergeant. The inquiry was renewed. When the Sixth Regiment arrived from overseas, Igoe received the request of Camp Mills to interview the members of Williams' company, but all efforts to trace him were without success.

Further cablegrams were sent some even to Gen. Pershing, but it is said that every reply showed the same confusion of the two men of the same name. On one occasion Mrs. Williams has been informed that her son was accounted for, only to have the report corrected a few days later with the statement that it was the other John R. Williams who was safe.

Gen. Barnett has now sent a cablegram giving full details of the case, and instructing marine officers in France to clear up the matter, if possible. He has assured Igoe that he will not stop until he is in possession of information that will relieve the St. Louis mother's suspense.

She herself wrote to the John R. Williams at Pelham Bay, and received a reply stating that he lived in North Carolina, and that he did not know her son, who was in H Company of the regiment. The Red Cross reported to her that a John Williams, also of the Sixth Marines, was in a hospital at Slevres, France. She wrote to him, and he answered that he was John B. Williams of Texas.

BURGLAR SLASHES UPHOLSTERY
Cuts Davenport to Ribbons in Search for Money at Belleville.
A "strictly cash" burglar slashed to ribbons the leather upholstery of an expensive davenport in the home of Frank Roedersheimer, 261 South High street, Belleville, in a search for money, apparently not knowing or caring that leather comes nearer being worth its weight in silver now than it ever has.

The marauder did not find any money. Roedersheimer came home from the fairgrounds and discovered the damage.

Thousands of St. Louisans today are "compiling" the Opportunity Directories of the Big Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Over here is a boy who is writing his first "Want" ad for a position; yonder is the big business man who will call for additional capital to enlarge his plants.

Between these two are thousands of others—with appeals and offers of all kinds. Newlyweds seeking homes, housewives calling for maids, cooks and laundresses; offices seeking stenographers; business men seeking typewriters, machinery and business property; boarding houses with room and board offers; lone articles, business services and professional offers.

As to homes and real estate—the best list in St. Louis is being compiled in the Big Sunday Post-Dispatch Real Estate and "Want" directories—2000 more than you will find elsewhere.

Don't miss reading them tomorrow. Send in your offer today. Call at this office, at your drugist's or over your phone.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

RABBI INSTALLED WITH
IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Rabbi Julian Miller Succeeds Rabbi Moritz Spitz as Pastor of B'Nai El Temple.

Unusually impressive and interesting ceremonies last night marked the formal retirement of Rabbi Moritz Spitz as pastor of B'Nai El Temple, Spring and Plad avenues, and the installation of his successor, Rabbi Julian H. Miller. More than 800 persons were there, including Rabbis from many other congregations.

Rabbi Spitz has been pastor of the congregation for 41 years. He will hereafter devote all his time to editing his weekly, The Jewish Voice. The opening address was made by Rabbi Leon Harrison of Temple Israel, who emphasized the turbulent and changing conditions under which the new pastor assumed his duties. He said it was the duty of every leader in these times to endeavor to harmonize the people—to pacify the radical, and animate the conservative.

The world could well observe the words of the ancient Hebrew liturgy, and "unite our hearts to love, that we may not be ashamed forever more," he said, after declaring that "war and revolution are convulsing the world; you see dying and newborn nations; the massacre of Israel and its national rebirth."

Rabbi Thurman and Rabbi Sale each made short addresses, eulogizing the service of Rabbi Spitz, and expressing their warmest wishes for the future of his successor, as did Daniel Klauber, president of the congregation.

In responding to the felicitations, Rabbi Miller said that he did not hope to supplant his venerable predecessor, but proposed to go forward counting upon his assistance. Rabbi Spitz, in answer to an invitation, said he felt too overwhelmed to speak.

For Best Service
File your "WANT" Ads for the Big SUNDAY Post-Dispatch with your DRUGGIST during the afternoon Saturday—and avoid the Saturday night rush.

WORKMAN SHOT AS HE RESTS
IN WINDOW OF FACTORY

Adolph Wettle, 46 years old, 1299 South Broadway, was shot in the back and probably fatally wounded at 4:20 p. m. yesterday by a bullet with a fellow employe in a window on the third floor of the plant of the N. K. Fairbank Soap Co., Third and Convent streets. The bullet penetrated the abdomen region. Wettle's condition is critical.

Policemen reported Wettle had gone to the window to cool off and was seated with his back to the street on the Third street floor. He suddenly jumped up crying "Ouch," and fell to the floor. Charles Smith,

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

\$20,000 SUIT ALLEGES
BREACH OF CONTRACT

Oliver J. Grace, a real estate agent, yesterday filed suit against the Shopley Estate Corporation for \$20,000 damages, alleging breach of contract by which the plaintiff was authorized to find a lessee for property of the defendant at the northwest corner of Seventh and Locust streets. Grace says he was employed July 1, 1914, to negotiate for a 99-year lease on the Locust street site, but the defendant later, secretly leased the property without having entered his contract.

According to the petition, Grace intended to sell the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. as prospective lessee and even went so far as to have a firm of architects draw plans for a bank building on the Locust street site. However, it is alleged, when it became apparent to John F. Shopley, who is president of the defendant corporation and vice-president of the St. Louis Union Trust Co., that the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. was seriously interested in obtaining the site for its own use, he suggested to Grace that he direct his efforts to interesting the St. Louis Union Trust Co. in the proposition.

Grace says he followed Shopley's suggestion and ceased negotiations with the Mississippi Valley, which was leasing on the Locust street site, and began negotiations with the St. Louis Union Trust Co.

While he was thus engaged the defendant, it is alleged, secretly negotiated a sale of the property to the St. Louis Union Bank for a price in excess of \$600,000, although the nominal consideration was alleged to be only \$10. Grace says that since June 1, 1914, but he did not know about it until the deed was placed on record Jan. 7 last.

The plaintiff's suit is based on the contention he would have earned if his deal with either the Mississippi Valley or the St. Louis Union Trust Co. had not been interfered with. He was instructed to lease the property at \$45,000 a year, he says.

Shopley, when asked for a statement today, said he had not read the petition and knew nothing of the allegations and therefore could not discuss them for publication.

332 La Salle street, seated with him, looked out the window but saw no one who might have fired the shot.

The bullet, the policemen say, came on a straight line, which indicated to them that it might have been fired from the roof or window of a building across the street. This building, at former times known as Troler Hall, but has been unoccupied for some time.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children. Experience assures you.

What is CASTORIA?
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CERTAIN COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

TAKE
Father John's
Medicine
TO WARD OFF
INFLUENZA
no alcohol or dangerous drugs
—ADV.

Don't be discouraged
Resinol Soap
will clear your skin

Many and many a girl has a clear, healthy complexion today because some friend came to her with that sound advice. Resinol Soap not only is delightfully cleansing and refreshing, but its daily use reduces the tendency to pimples, offsets many ill-effects of cosmetics, and gives nature the chance she needs to make red, rough skins white and soft.

If the skin is in bad shape, through neglect or improper treatment, a little Resinol Soap should at first be used with the Resinol Soap, to hasten the return to normal conditions. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists.

Liquor and Drug Using
are permanently relieved by the
KEELEY TREATMENT
40 Years of Success
Correspondence Confidential
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

Cuticura Stops
Itching and
Saves the Hair

All druggists. Resol, Cuticura, and Cuticura Soap are made at the Resinol Soap Co., 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALM
A well-known hair restorer. Keeps the scalp cool and moist. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For itching scalp. Resol, Cuticura, and Cuticura Soap are made at the Resinol Soap Co., 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

Safe Milk
For Infants & Invalids

Horlick's
The ORIGINAL
Malted Milk

No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages
Quick Lunch at Home or Office

Avoid Imitations and Substitutes

LOFTIS BROS. & CO.
DIAMONDS - WATCHES
CREDIT AT CUT PRICES

NUXATED IRON
HELPS MAKE
RED BLOOD

The Kind that Puts Roses Into the Cheeks of Women and Helps Give Force, Strength and Courage to Men. 500,000 people use Nuxated Iron for its strength and blood-building. Dispensed by all good druggists.

The "One-Cloth"
Polish

Saves half the labor and half the time.

Not necessary to go over entire surface a second time with a second cloth.

LYKNU
MAKES FURNITURE LIKE NEW

Lyknu is a cleanser—Not a varnish.

Removes all accumulation of grease, wax, oil and gum. Restores the original beauty of the wood.

Use Little!
Rub Dry!
LYKNU
POLISH

**Says Covenant Would Make the United States,
as a Going and Solvent Concern, the Part-
ner of Four Bankrupt Nations.**

The other day, in talking to your people here, he said: "Let them show me how they will prove that, having gone into an enterprise, they are not going to quit. I want to know whether they do not see the game through." "That game, I ask Mr. Wilson, what is it?" "The game of the American people," he said. "Are you a contemptible quitter?" Do you mean the game of the British and the Japanese empires?" (Applause.) "No," he said. "The game of the American people. The American people never have been quitters. The American people have played the game and seen it through to the bitter end, no matter what the odds may be; whether it was for freedom, for democracy, for peace, and conquered, whether it was the sons of the Blue or the sons of the Grey, whether it was at St. Michel or at Verdun, wherever the Americans undertaken to play the game, they played it through and did the job. (Applause.)"

This wouldn't call anybody a quitter or a coward. I say the facts, the terrible facts make the issue with me. I have read very briefly to you concerning the things that he was to do in Paris and that he did not do; and I think that in the light of what I know from them legitimately and collectively it is your right to draw your own conclusions. I think that the report finally presented to us that was to bring good will to all men in peace on earth. I imagine that the people of the world are feeling very badly I had regarding any effort which might be made to prevent future wars. A war-weary people, who have suffered enough, who have the last four years looked yearningly and longingly forward to the day when they would see again the possibility of another such calamity. It was alluring and enticing to me, and I think to many others, that the effort should come something

those of it for us. That, my friends, is the issue in this controversy. The issue is not whether we shall be isolated, the issue is not whether we shall in the future as in the past do what we think is right, the issue is not whether the issue is whether we shall do our duty as we see fit, or whether we shall obey in the future the British (I pause). That is the only issue that there is in this controversy.

Now, my friends, I fear, my friends, when, as a member of the Military Committee of the United States Senate, I used to meet every day in the office of the Secretary of War, I can remember the dark and the dismal clouds that seemed to be hanging low over us, when in April and in May, and in the early part of the summer of 1917, I saw the great office and saw the little gray-colored flags showing the crushing and the death of our enemies—dead—dead. I remember our enemies—

ness are not represented except perhaps in the opinion of misty internationalism and that the United States of America. (Applause.) The result was that the always obnoxious and unloved Mr. Wilson came out in the West an old saying, saying that has ripened into a proverb in our unregenerate days, that the day when we are so civilized as you are in this great city. We used to say to our young men, "No! No! No! No! No! No! No!" The trouble with Mr. Wilson of Paris was he was sitting in the other fellow's game. (Applause.) He was a great, ethereal, idealistic and altruistic treaty.

And I think see whether it that kind of a treaty. I recall last year and the year before in the city of Washington—I haven't been there for a long time, but I remember it so well—impermeant that the Lord gave me the emotion that swells up from the heart of a man who is interested in a noble cause.

League Should Be Separate.

Tell me, my friend, are you a logical person? Are you having these two instruments entwined as they are so that it is impossible in the language of the League to treat one of them apart from the other? We are not concerned indeed in very little in fact of peace, very very little in fact in the League of Nations and it would have been the part of fairness and of justice and of statesmanship if it had been the part of the League of Nations to have separated them and presented them to us in separate forms.

Now you might take the risk, my friends, of guaranteeing sometimes that which is right, but you never ought to be

"Articles by which you understand the rights and preserve from external aggression the territorial boundaries and the political independence of the American continent on earth; the first sentence is 'You guarantee.' The next sentence is, as to when the danger or threat is over, 'You shall guarantee.' But the council shall recommend action."

The President says to us this is a moral obligation. (Laughter.) He says to the man who draws a distinction between a moral and a legal obligation. (Applause.) He says to the man who has duty, in following his precepts as he understands them, will carry out to the full a moral obligation which he will carry out a legal obligation; it is a clause, and every nation, if it is wise, will do it. (Applause.) Indeed, when you think for a moment, you will realize that all treaties, after all, rest on the good faith and the honesty of the makers of those treaties.

dition and doctrine of ours. They said that it was protected because it was the Monroe Doctrine. But forgetting that the Monroe Doctrine is a doctrine of self-defense of our dependent solely upon our arbitrary will, and that it is a doctrine of our and its administration upon us and us alone. And when you transfer that Monroe Doctrine to any other country, it is not the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is gone, eliminated, destroyed forever.

"But the Americans back with our understanding saying that regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine would be valid, or words of this kind."

"Regional understandings. Do you know why that term was used?" It is because over in the Pacific now there are regional understandings between the Orient, and the Oriental diplomats put in this document that regional understandings were valid, to protect themselves. The Monroe Doctrine is gone, eliminated, destroyed. The Monroe Doctrine, which

[illegible]

destruction of my
is killing you. The
league of nations
prevent men in
across the sea, this
tary Committee has
is his program, has
gram, and do you
military program of
the next year, 1974
of America of 1974
scription of 19-year
you aware of that
of that; or has he
you about it today
got?"

"Today there is
in the world. He said
clad boys will be
sea. He can't see
know on the Rhine
sands of our boys
under his command
the future?" Today
that under the
up in the internal
Middle Europe, un
during that period

THE WALL STREET MARKET SHOWS UPWARD DRIFT

Sharp Gains Are the Rule on Most Issues at the Week-End Session.

By Teased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Opening sales on the Stock Exchange this morning were made at advance in price. The trading was fairly active and interest was distributed throughout the industrial list.

United Retail stores was an active feature, opening 1 1/2 points higher at 102 1/2. U. S. Steel was 1/4 point higher at 104 1/2, while Mexican Petroleum advanced nearly 3 points to 210 1/2. Baldwin Locomotive advanced 2 points to 129 1/2. Mercantile Marine stocks were well bought, the preferred shares advancing 1 1/2 points to 121 1/2. Lorillard Tobacco started off 2 points higher at 231.

Other strong stocks were U. S. Smelting and Refining at 69 1/2, Studebaker at 116 1/2, Bethlehem Steel at 92. At the end of the first 15 minutes the market was steeper and quiet.

Increasing uncertainties in the labor situation and the mid-week recess combined to curtail operations in the stock market, but price tendencies were firmer and in several instances materially higher.

United States Steel was the one outstanding exception in the active list, reflecting the tense conditions created by the controversy with the organized steel workers, but affiliated shares displayed a firm to strong tone.

A large proportion of the trading centered in equities and oils, the former scoring substantial advance on reports indicating the early placing of large contracts for motor supplies, while the latter owed their strength to good earnings and increased use of raw and refined products.

Rails were dull to the point of stagnation, indifferent earnings and discussion regarding latest phases of Federal legislation offering little encouragement for early relief or improvement in the transportation situation.

Foreign exchange assumed a more critical aspect from the further collapse of rates to former enemy countries, especially Germany.

Call loans hardened on the withdrawal of funds by international institutions, but supply of time money increased slightly at 6 per cent, although offerings were limited to the shorter maturities.

DETAILED REPORT OF DAY'S TRADING IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Stocks reached highest quotations of the week during today's brief session, the market reflecting the favorable turn in the labor situation. Equities and oils were most active at divisions of 2 to almost 10 points, but Steel, Motor, Shipbuilding and Tobacco were far behind.

Textiles, Leathers, Copper and Food shares participated more moderately with Ralls were backward at the outset, but developed marked strength in the later stages, especially transcontinental and several lines, notably Wheeling and Lake Erie. The closing was active. Sales approximately 475,000 shares.

New York Curb Close

Reported daily by Mark C. Steinberg & Co., 201 Montague, Boston's Bank Bldg.

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Close
Admiral	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Alcoa	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Can.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Oil	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Chalmers	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Gen. Elec.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Harb.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Paper	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Tel. & Tel.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Trade	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Wire	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Zinc	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Coal	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Oil	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Rubber	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Sugar	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Tobacco	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Textiles	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Leather	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Copper	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Food	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Chemical	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Pharmaceutical	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int. Miscellaneous	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

Liberty Bonds

Reported by Mark C. Steinberg & Co., 201 Montague, Boston's Bank Bldg.

LIBERTY BONDS	High	Low	Close
4 1/2% 1925	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1926	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1927	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1928	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1929	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1930	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1931	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1932	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1933	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1934	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1935	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1936	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1937	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1938	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1939	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1940	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1941	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1942	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1943	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1944	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1945	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1946	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1947	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1948	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1949	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 1/2% 1950	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

Builders' Supplies

Current market prices on builders' materials in Washington and New York.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES	High	Low	Close
Asphalt	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Cement	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Coal	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Copper	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Food	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Leather	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Oil	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Pharmaceutical	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Textiles	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Tobacco	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Unclassified	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Wool	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Zinc	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

New York Stocks

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

STOCKS—Sales High, Low, Close, Net.

Am. Steel 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Am. Can. 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Am. Oil 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Chalmers 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Gen. Elec. 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Int. Harb. 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Int. Paper 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Int. Tel. & Tel. 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Int. Trade 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

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Int. Food 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

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Int. Miscellaneous 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

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Int. Chemical 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Int. Pharmaceutical 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

LOCAL STOCKS.

ST. LOUIS CLEARING HOUSE

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.

STOCKS—Sales High, Low, Close, Net.

Am. Steel 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Am. Can. 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Am. Oil 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Chalmers 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Gen. Elec. 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Int. Harb. 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Int. Paper 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Int. Tel. & Tel. 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Int. Trade 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

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Int. Copper 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Int. Food 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

ening It
osties Opposes
Drewes in Third
City Title Match

quent Finalists Have Little
Difficulty in Again Reaching
Deciding Round.

CHAMPION IS FAVORITE

als in Singles Have Been
Teammates in Doubles for
Several Campaigns.

Once again the question of tennis
primacy in St. Louis is between
Josties and Ted Drewes and the
third consecutive season these
two, who rose from the municipal
ranks together, will meet for the title
on the courts of the Triple-A
match will be started at 3 p. m.
There were many who thought
that the domination of local courts
by this pair had reached its end this
season and at least one of the local
stars would find a position in the
final bracket. But one of them
they fell—Satterfield, Hans
Swartz, Brown. Today finds the
Fairground graduates the survivors
from a field of 84.
Those players have met often in the
past few years, but Josties' stories
are few compared to this tall
tall opponent. Josties certainly
is the most effective back-court
man in the city, and is fair enough
around the barrier. Many people
have wondered just why he has
been defeated by Drewes and the
general inference is that his play
lacks the dash and vim of a
champion.
Drewes has a more diversified
game, a graceful execution, and the
certain touch in air about his
product that is full of life and
pleasure to the spectator.

Schwartz Easy for Drewes.
Yesterday Drewes easily disposed
of Elmer Schwartz in his semi-
final. He won in three 6-3 sets,
surprising many of the spectators.
Schwartz was expected to win at
least a set from his higher-touted
opponent. However, Elmer was way
off the ball into the net and
out of court with discouraging
results. Occasionally he made
brilliant cross-court shots, but
about all that could be said of
him was "Zowie."
Fred Josties, after a poor start,
managed in time to defeat the young
Wray Brown, 3-6, 6-0, 6-1, 6-3.
It seems that whenever this
meets, the Washington University
student gets off to an advantage,
but later in the match falls
before the experienced Josties.

Fred Nelson Beats Long.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 12.—
Fred Nelson of St. Louis defeated Ray
Long of Joplin in a fast 10-round
bout here last night.



MALLORY
in a HAT
Means —
Good style—
Good looks—
Good quality—
and they
cost no more
than the other
kind — See
the New Fall
Styler Today

THE MALLORY HAT CO.
INC.
214 Fifth Ave., New York
Retail—Danbury, Conn.

I love my pipe and good
old Velvet—
My comforters in adversity,
wise counselors when problems
Companions of my loneliness
and sharers of my happy hours.
Their friendliness has made
me feel more kindly toward my
low men.
They have made this old world
a better place to live in.
I love my pipe and good old
Velvet; no one shall
take them from me.
C. O. P.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO.
DIAMONDS — WATCHES
CREDIT AT CUT PRICES

Editorial Page
News Photographs
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

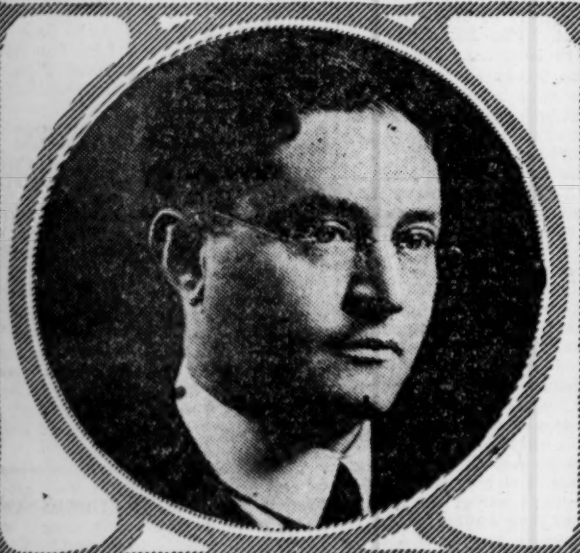
Popular Comics
Women's Features
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919



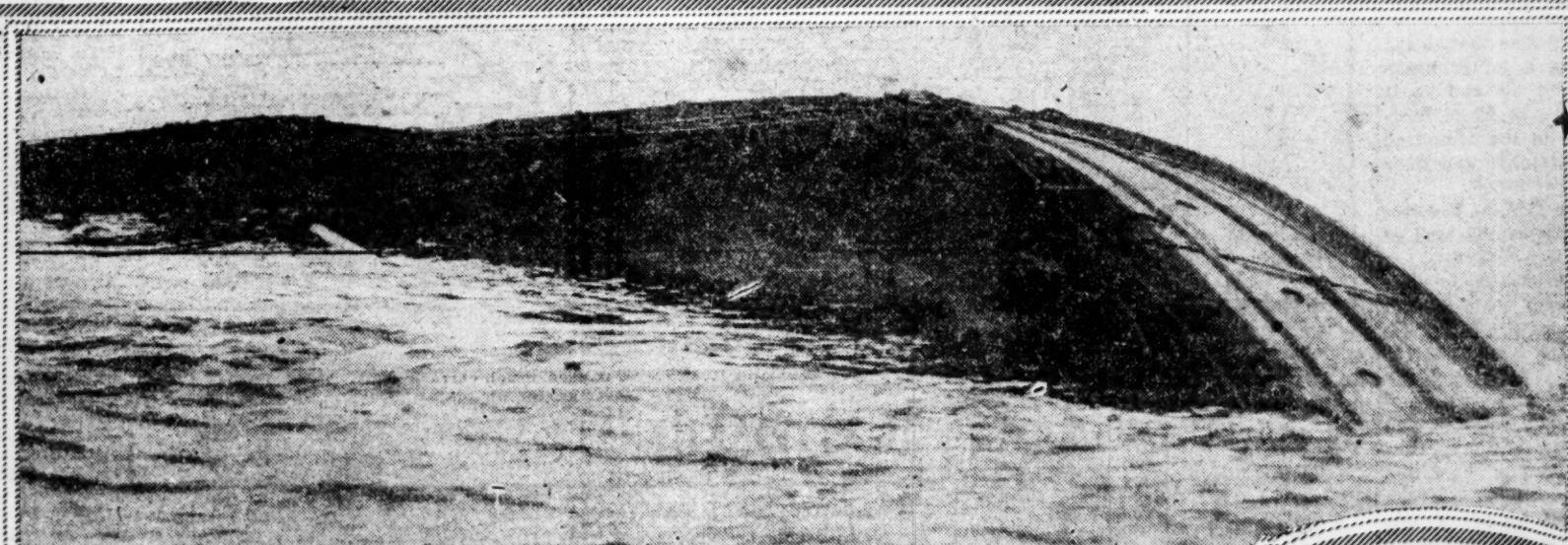
Marc Sequin, French Consul in St. Louis, pinning Legion of Honor medal on Col. Curtis McD. Townsend, who formed Twelfth Regiment of Engineers and took it to France.



Betrayer of Edith Cavell sentenced to death in French court. Cross indicates Georges G. Quien in dock hearing his doom.



Rabbi Julian H. Miller, who succeeds Rabbi M. Spitz of B'Nai El congregation after 41 years of service.



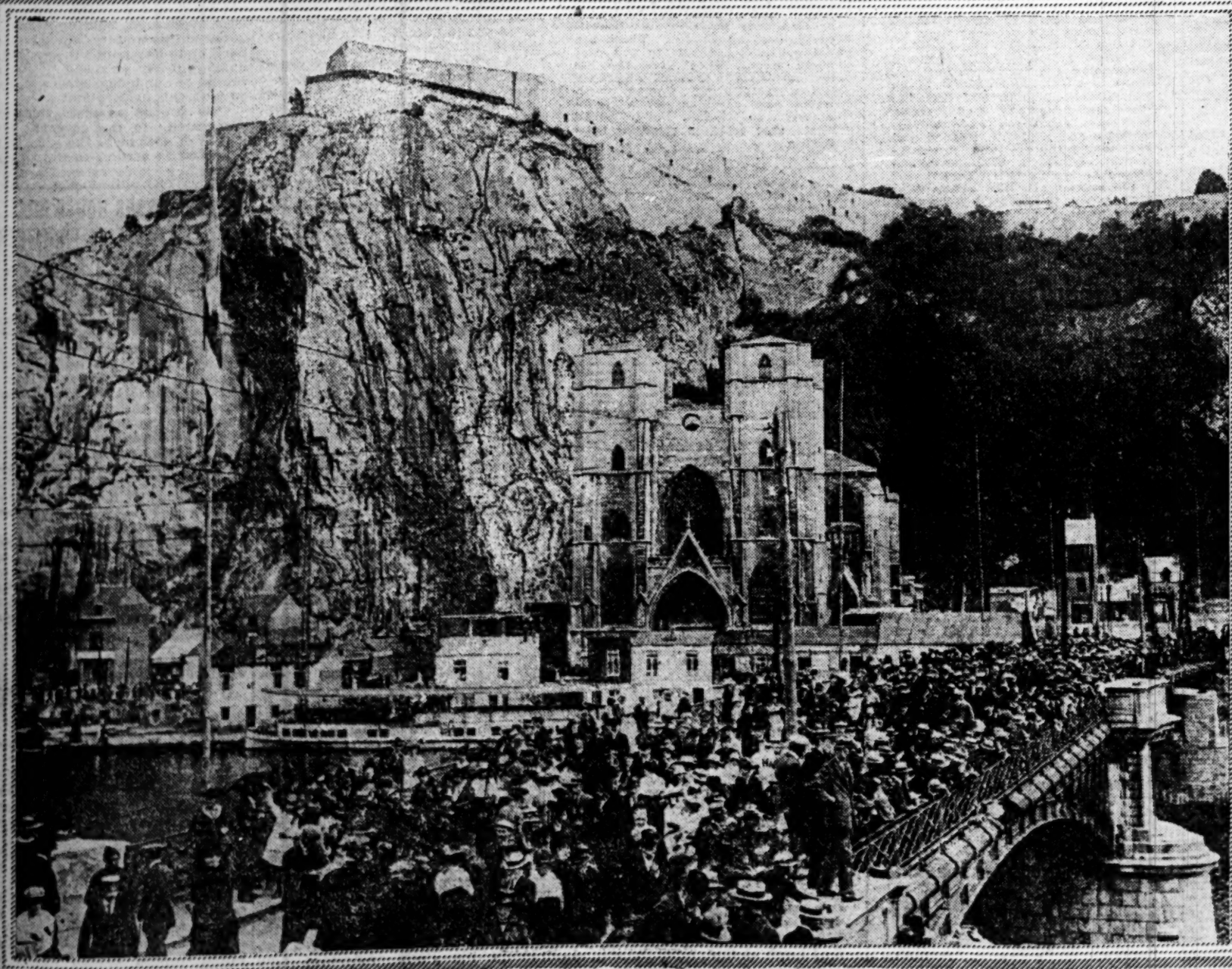
The steamship Unimak, after being rammed off the California coast by another vessel.



Frau Ebert, wife of the President of Germany, photographed during summer vacation.



England's first "Air Marshal," Sir H. Trenchard, a title in aviation corresponding to the same rank in the army.



New Dinant rises from ruins of the old. This sturdy Belgium town, almost completely wrecked in first days of war, now teems with life. In church you see at end of bridge Cardinal Mercier celebrated his last mass before coming to United States.



Sailor boys of Pacific fleet being entertained by experts of the Hula Hula on the beach at Waikiki, Hawaii.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

By James J. Montague.



THE STRIKE.

He will not sleep; he will not eat,
His eyes he will not close;
He pounds his cradle with his feet
And wrinkles up his nose;
He jumps and bunts and flops about
And writhes and twists and seethes,
And well I know that he's set out
To bring his dad to terms.

In vain I seek to arbitrate:
Those small protesting hands
Announce that he will not abate
The least of his demands.
And when his troubled mother seeks
To get him to be good,
His fierce, infuriated shrieks
Arouse the neighborhood.

I cannot find a hidden pin
That may disturb his ease,
I cannot still his wailing din
By cuddling, threats, or pleas.
And when I hear his voice in song
He shakes a willful head,
And though I rock him all night long,
He won't be comforted.

Afar the rooster crows to greet
The coming of the dawn,
The milkman rattles up the street,
And still the strike is on.
I stagger feebly to the door
To let the sunlight in—
I don't know what he's striking for;
I only know he'll win!



REAL INFORMATION.

A reference to the Mexican Congress gives us our first news that Mexico is governed deliberately.

WITH POWER TO ENFORCE IT.
The Federal Board has inaugurated a thrift campaign. The profits long ago started one.

BUT IN VAIN.

Every school boy sits up nights to hope that the teachers will strike before the fall term begins.

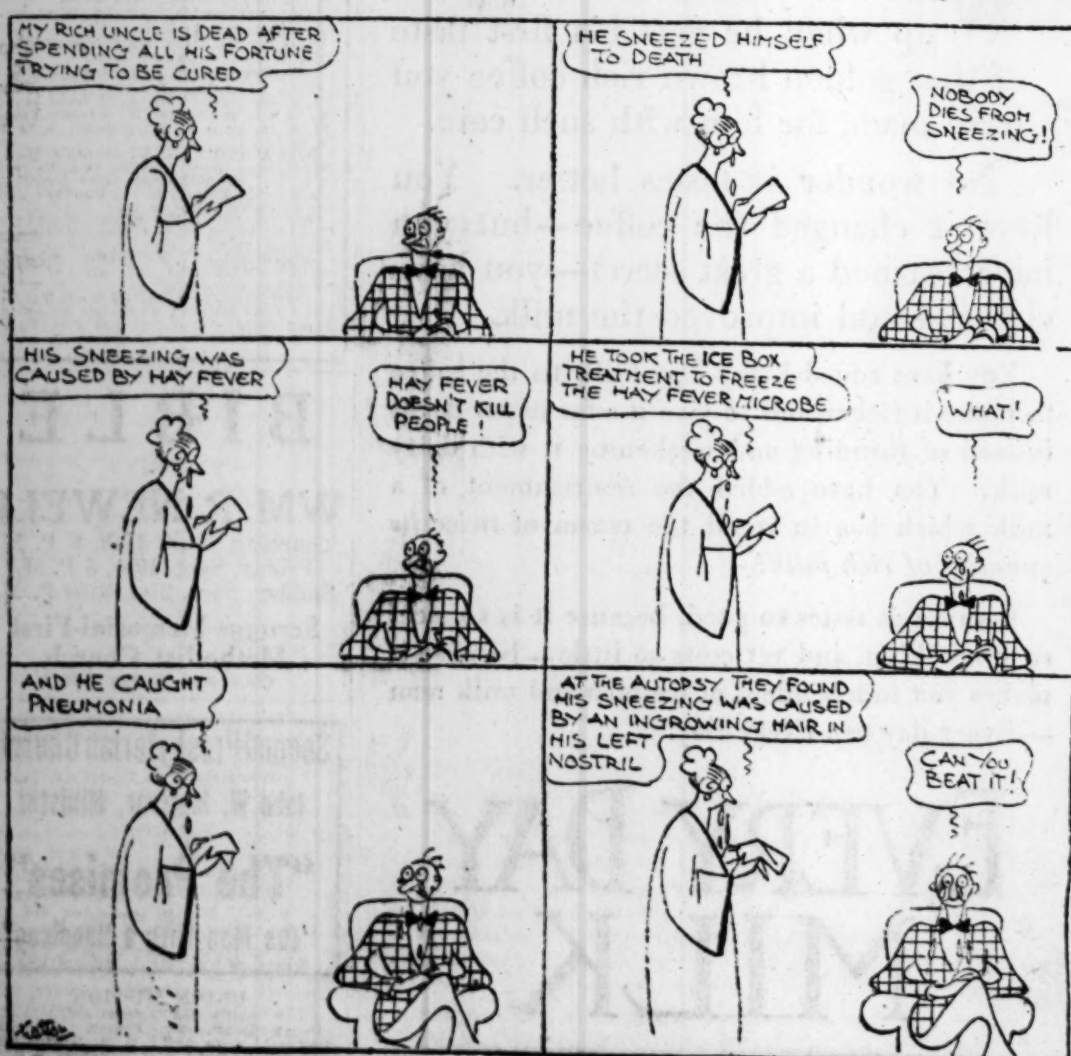
It Was All Right.

IN an address to his troops an officer of a Midland yeomanry regiment made a stirring allusion to the medals which were worn by several army veterans in the ranks. One of the yeomen went home in a very thoughtful frame of mind, and next drill day came on parade with three silver medals pinned on his manly chest. Seeing them glittering in the sunshine, the officer approached the man.
"I did not know you had been in the wars," he said.
"No, I ain't," was the reply.
"Well, how about the medals? They can't be yours."
The yeoman eyed his superior officer contemptuously and then replied: "Can't they? Aye, but they be! My old cow won 'em all at cat-the shows!"—London Tit-Bits.

The Cure.

Mrs. Ghostwalk had got the spiritualistic craze, and got into the habit of receiving messages from the departed when she ought to have been making her husband's dinner. Hubby protested, and then he acted. In a week she was cured, and his friends marveled.
"How did you do it?" they asked him.
"Oh," said he, smiling, "I got the craze, too, and every seance we went to I got a loving message from my first wife, see?"—Answers.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?



By KETTEN

Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out.



PENNY ANTE—Ladies' Night.



By Jean Knott



A SIMPLE LITTLE GOLF STORY.—By GOLDBERG.

"SAY, POP!"—ALKALI IKE LEARNS A LESSON IN NATURAL HISTORY.—By C. M. PAYNE.



JEFF DOESN'T BELIEVE IN FLIRTING WITH THE UNDERTAKER.—By BUD FISHER.

